

The Intelligencer.

Old-Field Schools in Olden Times.

Ex-Gov. Perry, in his very interesting "Reminiscences," written for the Green-ville *Enterprise* and *Mountaineer*, gives the following truthful and life-like description of the "old-field schools" of his young days, and which were common even at a later period. The fidelity of the picture will be recognized by many of our readers:

"I have a very vivid remembrance of my old-field schools, although sixty-four years have passed away, since I began to go to them, and fifty-four since I left them. They were all pretty much alike. There was a log house, twenty feet square, built near a spring, and frequently in the woods instead of arid field. In one end of the building there was a huge fire place, extending almost across that end of the building. The chimney was proportionately large. There were great cracks between the logs, which let in the light, and rendered it unnecessary to have more than one window, which was about one foot and a half square. Some times the cracks were chinked in the winter, but the chinking was always knocked out in the summer. This made the school room dry, as well as light. There was a desk, one corner for the accommodation of the teacher and keeping books and papers. On this desk there were always a large hickory switch about three feet long, and brought into effective use every day, and sometimes every hour in the day. The proper use of this switch seemed to be as necessary to the pedagogy as his learning."

Mr. Pettigrew went to school to Dr. Waddell, at Willington, who, it is said, had great experience, as well as sleight-of-hand, in the use of the switch or hickory, and after he graduated at the South Carolina College, he taught school here for a short period, and said that if he had continued much longer than he really thought he could have equalled his old preceptor in the dexterous use of the switch. It is remarkable that such a barbarous practice should have been universally tolerated by parents and practiced by school teachers. An ill-natured pedagogy gets in the habit of flogging his boys, and does it very often to gratify his own bad feelings and passions. I have seen boys whipped severely for the most trivial offences, when a word of reproof from the teacher would have had a much better effect on the boy. It is said there are two ways of governing, one by fear and the other by love. The latter never was resorted to by school masters in my boyish days. I hope there has been a change in this respect since that time. I have seen boys whipped in school until they did not seem to regard it at all, and it had no effect in improving their behaviour. If they had been treated kindly by the teacher, and gently reproved, it would have had a much better effect."

There was a plank or puncheon on one side of the school house for the scholars to write on, instead of a table or desk. There were benches all around the room for them to sit on, and sometimes when the school was large, there would be two or three across the middle of the room. The girls were generally seated on one set of benches, and the boys on another. In learning our lessons we would repeat them as loud as we pleased in school, and sometimes when all were intent on learning, the school house was a perfect babel. At the door hung a paddle or stick, which every one had to carry out with him when he left the room and no one dared to get out until he returned. This badge was seldom hanging at the door idly. As soon as one returned with it another took it. But all had first to ask leave of absence from the school master. If we did not know how to pronounce a word we went to the teacher with a finger on the word, and he gave the proper pronunciation. Very often this was done out of pure mischief and idleness."

The larger boys who were learning Arithmetic or Grammar, were permitted to go out of the school house to get their lessons. Certain classes were called to recite at certain times, and the teacher was kept very busy from early in the morning till twelve o'clock when there was an intermission in the school of an hour or two. This was "play time." Baskets were opened and all partook of their dinners first and then went to play. Some times there was an exchange of dinners, or a swap of one article of food for another. The plays were numerous with balls and marbles. I do not remember all the varieties. There were "prisoner's base," "cat," "shinney," "ducks," "quoits," etc. etc.

When our play time had expired, the teacher would come to the door and cry out in a stentorian voice, "come to books." Instantly all plays were at an end, and all were hastening back to the school house. The school continued in the evening till towards sun set, and not like the present fashionable schools, one-half the day only. School keeping now a days is nothing more than "lesson hearing." The boy is expected to learn his lessons at home, and come the next day and recite them. The parents have to become teachers, and the boys trudge along with a satchel full of books. We generally left our books at the school house and learned our lessons there under the direction of the teacher. When the school closed there was a rivalry amongst the boys as to carrying the teacher home with them. He boarded amongst his pupils. Sometimes he would stay at one house a week, and then again he would change his lodging every night. He generally favored those with most of his company, where he found the best accommodations. This was very natural and excusable. The teachers were most commonly young men, and without families. The first school master, however, that I ever went to, was a married man. He got drunk one night, fell into the creek and froze to death on his banks. I had just begun to learn my letters and was about five years old. I remember my father asked me if I could say my letters "by heart." I did not know what "by heart" meant, but commenced repeating the alphabet, and with some apprehension that I might not do it "by heart."

The boys in the school were very sociable and hospitable. They were very fond of going home with each other and spending a night. This was done constantly. We had, however, first to ask our parents' permission. This was seldom refused.

It was customary in those days to "turn out" the teacher on holidays and other occasions. The boys would take advantage, in the absence of the teacher, to bar the door and demand a holiday. Sometimes the demand extended to a treat. I remember a school master from Pennsylvania who seemed to be ignorant of this custom and took it in high dudgeon. He turned his back on the school and walked off very unceremoniously. The scholars held a consultation whether or not they should pursue him, bring him back and make him treat. But he was a stout, athletic fellow and they were afraid of the consequences. Sometimes the teacher would break down the door and get into the house. Then all

the boys got around him like a parcel of Lilliputians and finally overcame him. He was held in durance vile till he came to terms. This was a frolic well understood by the teacher as well as the boys, and never resulted in anything unpleasant.

Gov. Chamberlain's Cause.

One would suppose, on reading the fulsome laudations of Gov. Chamberlain which have lately appeared in a number of our State exchanges, that certain Conservative journals are opposing the action of the Governor in his efforts to give the people of South Carolina two years of fair government. So far as we have read our exchanges we have not found a line or word in any one of them that warrants such a conclusion. On the contrary, all—without any exception—have cordially endorsed his course, so far as that course affected the State at large; but some of us have not fallen down and worshipped him; we have not filled the columns of our papers every week with fulsome adulations of the Governor and those Conservative journals that assume the championship of his administration. We have dared to speak and write of Attorney-General Chamberlain calmly and according to our convictions of what is due to the people and Mr. Chamberlain himself.

Some of our exchanges tell us "Governor Chamberlain is a necessity." We do not endorse that, in full. Gov. Chamberlain's course we grant, was a necessity, not merely for the good of the tax-payers of this State, but more especially for the perpetuation of the Republican party in the country. The wires were worked in Washington, and he responded. The condition of South Carolina began to open the eyes of the people all over the country to the corruption of the Republican party, and well founded fears were entertained that unless a change was made—even a temporary one—in this State, that party would surely lose the next Presidential election, and perhaps South Carolina also. We have no idea it was any love for the people of this State that prompted the leaders of the Republican party to demand the reform, although we acknowledge that we are greatly benefitted by it, and are pleased with it—even if it should prove to be a respite from the former infamous rule. We would not place a straw in Gov. Chamberlain's path so long as he continues in the course he has marked out.

Other journals say the time selected for speaking of Attorney-General Chamberlain's errors was inopportune. There we differ widely. We thought then, and still think, the time was most propitious for reminding him and his friends that the odium of his former associations was still clinging to him; and as arrests of some of those associates were about to commence, an opportunity would be offered to prove his assertion that he was innocent of any of the fraud and corruption imputed to him while he was Attorney-General. For our part, we were sincerely desirous that he should prove himself guiltless of actual participation in those frauds, and his champions said he could do so. But how stands the case now. Parker, one of his associates, has been in jail for some weeks, awaiting a trial. His trial commenced last week; the evidence against him has been closed; in that evidence it is found that in the division of the result of what is very evidently a fraudulent speculation in bond coupons, \$50,000 was "set aside" for Attorney-General Chamberlain. It is true that the same witness says, "he was not aware that Mr. Chamberlain knew anything about the transaction, or whether he received the \$50,000," but where was the Governor of the State when the trial was going on, and this imputation was sworn to? He knew of it, and must have expected that his name would be mixed up with it. By the following, which we take from the Charleston *News and Courier* of the 12th, we are informed that Mr. Chamberlain was, and is still absent from the State; and we are led to infer that he cares but little about the trial and the effect it will have upon his official character, or the interests of the State:

Governor Chamberlain is not here to speak for himself, and we feel warranted, therefore, in printing an extract from a private letter, dated May 11, 1875, when the charge that Governor Chamberlain was mixed up with the coupon frauds had not been made. In the letter in question, Governor Chamberlain said: "The whole coupon business, for which Parker is now held, was new to me 'till last February. I never heard of such a transaction 'till then. Who were in it, I cannot tell, but I do know who is not." Now, we would like to take Gov. Chamberlain's statement as truth; but it does seem strange that he should absent himself from the State, just at the time when he knew his name would be "mixed up with the coupon frauds" under the solemnity of an oath.

When we consider the utter indifference displayed by the whole Radical gang when charges of fraud and corruption are made against them, Mr. Chamberlain's indifference to the case now on trial and his apparent don't-care style of treating all notices of his connexion with those who we must believe did commit frauds, naturally compels us to place him in the same schedule of crime with them.

Like Leslie, Whitmore, Crews, Hurley, et al omne genus, he appears not to care a whit for the accusations made against him, and while he may not, like them, smile with childlike blandness at the frauds they have been accessory to, and claim praise for their share in the same, he certainly does not seem the least disturbed at his name being placed in the same category. He evidently aims to have two years of good record, as Governor, in the belief that it will wipe out all traces of the many previous years of bad record, and we don't object to that.

What we complain of most is the hasty and premature—and fulsome—defense of Governor Chamberlain, by some of the papers in the State, while they are earnest and persistent in their demands for the arrest and conviction of every other official who acted with him when the frauds were committed. Let us demand of him also to clear up, as far as he can, the mystery which shrouds his former course. If he does that, or even makes an honest and bold effort to defend himself, no man will be more willing than we to try and forget the past; but until we have more reason for recalling the accusations made against him before he was elected Governor, we are not ready to say that those accusations were false and unfounded. We endorse his course toward the State, as Governor, but in many things he has done towards the Counties which show conclusively, we think, that the reform he professes is more to affect the mines of outsiders than to restore, practically, an honest and acceptable government to the people of the State. In the language of the *News and Courier*, "Governor Dunn, 'no public official is to high for criticism.'"

Union Times.

—Why is a pig the most prevalent of animals? Because he always carries a spare-rib or two about him.

WILLIAMSTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Williamston, S. C.

Fall Session begins August 2, 1875.

REV. S. LANDER, A. M., President.
REV. S. A. WEBER, A. M., Resident Professor.
July 8, 1875 51

CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

During the Session 1874-75 One Hundred and Twenty-five Matriculated.

NEXT TERM BEGINS SEPT. 15, 1875.

THIS INSTITUTE IS NOW FULLY equipped with apparatus for instruction and with arms for military drill. The Superintendent and Proprietor is assisted by an able and experienced corps of instructors. For Circular, address COL. J. P. THOMAS, Superintendent.
July 8, 1875 51 4

Valuable House and Lot In Williamston, S. C., FOR SALE ON AUGUST 5th, 1875.

ON the above mentioned day, I will sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, the HOUSE AND LOT recently occupied by Mrs. E. A. CLINKSCALES, deceased, one of the most desirable residences in Williamston. TERMS—One third cash; one-third payable November 1, 1875; one-third August 5, 1876. Interest from date at 10 per cent. per annum. Mortgage with special covenants required.
W. L. PHINCE, Executor.
July 1, 1875 50 5

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

ANDERSON COUNTY, JUNE 7, 1875.

THE undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name and style of R. W. SIMPSON & CO., for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate upon commission, and have opened an office at Pendleton, in Dr. Maxwell's Brick Building, and at Anderson, C. H., in Hoyt & Co.'s Printing Office.

All Lands intrusted to us will be liberally advertised at the North, as well as at home. Our utmost endeavors will be exerted to induce immigrants from the North and West to settle among us, and buy up our unoccupied lands. Being prompted in this undertaking by a desire to promote and advance the interest and prosperity of the whole community quite as much as our own, we solicit the assistance and co-operation of all persons friendly to our efforts.
R. W. SIMPSON,
CHAS. J. HASCALL,
JAMES A. HOYT.
June 10, 1875 47

GAS! GAS!! GREAT REVOLUTION!! NO KEROSENE!! NO EXPLOSION!!

THE great revolution we allude to is not a bloody one, on the contrary, this revolution will save many thousands of lives, and avoid loss of property by fire, from explosion of Kerosene lamps. Why will you use Kerosene and jeopardize life and property, when the French Illuminating Oil is so much cheaper and entirely safe, having been subjected to every test and found non-explosive. The Lamps in which this oil is used, and which we are selling so rapidly, emit a flame far superior to the best Kerosene lamps, and equal in brilliancy to city coal gas. We can furnish Lamps suitable for lighting public halls, churches, hotels, stores, offices and private dwellings, securing light equal to gas—cheaper than Kerosene and perfectly safe.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Testimonial from Home-Polks.

We the undersigned having witnessed numerous tests applied to the French Illuminating Oil and Lamps for burning the same, take great pleasure in recommending its general use, being non-explosive; more economical and giving a purer, brighter light than Kerosene. For public houses, stores, churches and other halls, it is especially desirable as a substitute for coal gas. L. P. Smith, B. L. Morehead, John W. Daniels, A. R. Broyles, Thos J. Leuk, E. B. Murray, O. H. Fant, John H. Clarke, S. Bleckley.
For sale by SMITH & DANIELS.
July 1 1875, 29 3m

ESTABLISHED 1832.
WILLIAMS & COGSWELL
Nos. 3 Broad Street and 109 East Bay Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
STATIONERS PRINTERS AND BINDERS
First-Class Work
OUR SPECIALTY,
YET, BY USING CHEAPER GRADES OF STOCK, WE CAN FURNISH WORK AT
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
FINE FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,
Pierces Paper and Envelopes.
Wedding and Ball Invitations
ON THE BEST STOCK AND PRINTED IN THE
LATEST STYLE.
Sept. 10, 1874 9 1y

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 Cents to Geo. P. Howell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninth-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.
New York TRIBUNE.
"The Leading American Newspaper."
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Daily, \$10 a year; Semi-Weekly, \$3. Weekly, \$2.
POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 25 or more, only \$1 postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. 14 1y

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL
Will Not be Closed this Summer.
All Guests patronizing us during the Summer and Fall months, and remaining a week or more, will be allowed a reasonable discount, except occupants of rooms on the first or parlor floor. The attention of the Country Merchants is respectfully called to this notice.
June 3, 1875 46
Dr. W. G. BROWNE, DENTIST.
Anderson, S. C.
A reliable TOOTH POWDER for sale at 25 cents a Box.
TOWERS & BROYLES.

THE SINGER AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.



I RESPECTFULLY request all parties wishing to purchase a Sewing Machine, to give these sales of 1874 and 1872, a careful reading, for there can be no better criterion to go by than the sales of the machines that are now on the market. You will see that the long-tried and world-renowned Singer has left all others far behind it. I have, as most of you know, been selling this machine for the last five years in this county, and am to-day a much stronger advocate for it than I was the day I took hold of it. I have sold over 500 hundred machines in this county, that are giving perfect satisfaction.

| | Sales for 1874. | Sales for 1872. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co. sold | 241,670 | 219,758 |
| Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. | 92,827 | 174,088 |
| Howe Sewing Machine Co. estimated | 35,000 | 145,000 |
| Domestic Sewing Machine Co. | 22,700 | 40,554 |
| Weed Sewing Machine Co. | 20,405 | 42,444 |
| Groover & Baker S. M. Co. estimated | 20,000 | 52,010 |
| Ramington Sewing Machine Co. | 17,008 | 9,183 |
| Wilson Sewing Machine Co. | 17,825 | 22,666 |
| Gold Medal Sewing Machine Co. | 15,214 | 18,807 |
| Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. | 13,710 | 33,639 |
| American B. H., etc., S. M. Co. | 13,329 | 15,830 |
| Victor Sewing Machine Co. | 6,592 | 11,000 |
| Secor Sewing Machine Co. | 5,517 | 15,793 |
| J. E. Brunsdorf & Co., Aetna. | 4,541 | 3,430 |
| OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE embodies New and Essential Principles—Simplicity of Construction; Ease of Operation; Uniformity of Precise Action at Any Speed; Capacity for Range and Variety of work, fine or coarse, leaving all rivals behind it. Test "The Singer" before purchasing any other. | 1,806 | 4,262 |

THERE have been recent improvements made, which make them run very light—with very little noise. Terms easy—Payments light. Machines of all kinds repaired by the undersigned. Respectfully,
JOHN H. CLARKE, Agent,
Anderson and Pickens.

INDUCEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE SCARCITY OF MONEY, I will sell from now until the first of November at the following reduced rates:—

- Good No. 1 Hard Wood Cottage Bedsteads, with Castors, complete, \$4.50;
- Four-Drawer Dressing Bureaus, large Glasses, at \$12.00;
- Nice Painted Chairs at \$5.00 per Set;
- Rocking Chairs from \$1.25 and upwards;
- Solid Walnut Bedsteads from \$7.00 upwards;
- Solid Walnut Marble Top Room Sets from \$55.00 upwards;
- Painted Cottage Room Suits from \$24.00 upwards;

AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION!

I have on hand the LARGEST STOCK of FURNITURE ever seen at Anderson C. H., and guarantee to sell as cheap as any Furniture House in the State. Come and see.

COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions from \$5.00 and upwards always on hand.

G. F. TOLLY.
July 1, 1875 50 3m

A GRAND SECRET MADE PUBLIC!

THE great secret is PAY YOUR DEBTS, at least every year, and then you will be rich, because you won't owe any body. Did you ever think of the idea that the person out of debt—if he is a gentleman—is "all right," whether he has got anything left or not? The plan is pay early in the fall, and not keep your creditors waiting until the next year; this is not business, and a people who keep in debt from year to year, never prosper. We make these suggestions for the good of us all. We want to see everybody prosper.

MORE ESPECIALLY OURSELVES,

And we take this early opportunity, to tell every body and the balance of mankind generally, that you must all pay us up next fall, then we can all begin the year 1876, out of debt. O! What a thought if people would only TAKE TO IT. We keep a large stock of goods on hand, and are anxious to sell them for cash or on a credit to those who pay. Come and see us. We will do you right.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO.

S. BLECKLEY, Anderson C. H., S. C., June 30, 1875.
February 3, 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Assets Over \$7,000,000.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS AGENT for the following RELIABLE COMPANIES:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| UNDERWRITERS AGENCY, New York. | \$2,335,480.53 |
| CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. | 2,500,000.00 |
| NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. | 1,250,000.00 |
| GEORGIA HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbus, Ga. | 513,300.07 |
| ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. | 465,982.45 |

I am prepared to take risks in the above reliable Companies for Anderson and Oconee Counties, at the lowest rate any reliable Company will take them. Delays are dangerous. A single spark may burn you out in an hour. Insure your buildings and merchandise before it is too late.

A. B. TOWERS, No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C.
June 10, 1875 47 3m

Price Reduced FROM \$1.00 TO 50 Cents per Box, TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR A SAFE AND RELIABLE Fever and Ague Antidote, At a price within the reach of all. ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE THEM. Never was a Medicine so Desperately Popular.
For sale by DR. T. A. HUDGENS, Honea Path, S. C.
July 1, 1875 50 3m

WILHITE & WILLIAMS DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c. Also Lamps and Lamp Goods, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c. Also a full line of Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Cigars and Tobacco. Pure Brandy, Wines and Whiskies for medicinal purposes strictly, and other articles usually kept in their line. Prescriptions carefully compounded. A choice selection of Buist's new crop Turnip Seed on hand. 1-ly

BLATCHLEY'S Improved CUMBER WOOD PUMP. The acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a lifetime. For sale by all Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.
G. AS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 609 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 25, 1874. 12
M. GOLDSMITH. P. KIND. PHOENIX IRON WORKS, COLUMBIA, S. C.
GOLDSMITH & KIND, FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS.
HAVE always on hand Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers for Saw Mills, etc., and Grist Mills, Cotton Presses, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, etc. Castings of every kind in Iron or Brass. We guarantee to furnish Engines and Boilers of as good quality and power, and at as low rates as can be had in the North. We manufacture, also, the Gaddy Improved Water Wheel, which we recommend for power, simplicity of construction, durability and cheapness. We warrant our work, and assure promptness and dispatch in filling orders.
GOLDSMITH & KIND, Columbia, S. C.
May 28, 1874 46 1y

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, AND DEALERS IN CAROLINA RICE, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c., 197 and 199 East Bay Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Sole Agents for South Carolina for the Sale of OLD VALLEY WHISKEY.
Aug. 20, 1874 6 6m
Saddles and Bridles.
A NICE assortment of Saddles and Bridles. Also, Buggy and Harness material for sale low by TOWERS & BROYLES.

J. J. GAMBRELL

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has started a Family Grocery, and will keep constantly on hand Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and everything usually found in a Family Grocery.

He also keeps Candies, plain and fancy, Canned Goods of all kinds, Pickles and Jellies, Crackers of all kinds, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco of the best grades. In connection he has an Eating Saloon, where meals will be served at all hours. Customers can be supplied with anything the market affords. Prices reasonable. Stand on Main Street, North of the Railroad and opposite John B. Watson's residence.

M. L. FANT & CO. CONFECTIONERIES,

Which they are selling at very low figures. They have also a beautiful supply of FANCY GOODS,

Such as Fine French Vases, Jewelry Boxes, Toilet Sets, China Tea Sets, Fine Wax and China Dolls of all sizes, dressed and undressed, Fine Shell Boxes, Ladies' Work Boxes, Combs, Writing Desks, Hair Oil, Perfumery, &c., &c. Also, Musical Instruments of different kinds, and a large assortment of pretty Toys. Call soon and buy presents for your sweetheart, and toys for the children.

Simpson, Hill & Co., DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

CORNER BENSON HOUSE, - ANDERSON, S. C.

WE would call the attention of our old customers, and the public generally, to our large Stock of WHITE LEAD, OILS AND VARNISHES,

Which we are selling at prices that defy competition. ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL. We are also Agents for

Simmons' Hepatic Compound,

Which we are prepared to sell at manufacturer's prices.

SIMPSON, HILL & CO.

June 3, 1875 46

DENTISTRY.

W. H. HAMMOND

DESIRES to inform the public generally that he is prepared to do any work in the Dental line in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms. He is now traveling through the County, and expects to continue doing so through the summer. Parties wishing his professional services can obtain them by notifying him by mail or otherwise. All work warranted. None but the best material used. Give me a trial. Address,

DR. W. H. HAMMOND, Dentist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

May 20, 1875 3m

THE ALABAMA GOLD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF MOBILE.

C. E. THAMES, President. T. N. FOWLER, Secretary.

Gen. S. D. LEE, Superintendent of Agencies.

Assets, April 1, 1875, \$752,085.

REINSURANCE FUND, \$513,138.00.

Capital Stock, \$200,000 in Gold, all Paid In.

Stockholders' Liability--Double Stock Paid In.

Surplus as to Policy Holders, - - \$438,946.02, Gold.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

GOLD OR CURRENCY POLICIES ISSUED!

A SOUTHERN COMPANY, keeps and lends its money in the South. Since chartered, its Dividends have varied from 17 to 27 per cent. per annum.

WM. WATIES, Agent.

June 10, 1875 47

WHITE LEAD, ZINCS, COLORS, AND PUTTY.

MANUFACTURED BY

HOLMES, CALDER & CO., Proprietors.

Office, 203 East Bay Street. Factory, Corner Cumberland and Philadelphia Sts., CHARLESTON, S. C.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in LUBRICATING and PAINT OILS, WINDOW GLASS and PAINTER'S MATERIAL.

Agents for AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINT, PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT, RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING.

Feb. 25, 1875 32 6m

TO THE PUBLIC!

WE desire to call attention to our LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, HEAVY DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY-WARE, ETC., ETC.

We have just received a large lot of Bacon Sides, Shoulders, Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheap Grades of Syrups, Muscovado, Drummarara and New Orleans Molasses.

100 BARRELS CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

A complete assortment of Sugars, Coffees and Teas, Pickles, Canned Goods, &c. A very large stock of Iron, Steel, Hoes, Shovels Spades, and farming Implements generally. In short we have everything that the farmer or man of family needs, which we propose to sell very cheap for cash. Call and be convinced of this fact.

And now a word to those that we have supplied with goods during the year 1872, 1873 and 1874. Unless you come forward and pay up, your notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

BYRUM & McGRATH,

PREPARE, OH! PREPARE!

The time is near at hand when the subtle and vivid lightning will cast its devastating breath upon the dwellings of the defenceless. Yours may be the first to go. Then prepare to avert such a calamity, by sending in your orders to the celebrated

COPPER LIGHTNING ROD